

# The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY"

VOL. X. NO. 8.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 476.

## Business Directory.

**John T. Stoken,**  
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Court of Sessions for the County of York and Peel, conveyancer, &c., &c., &c.  
Newmarket, July 3, 1857. 11-16

**W. DIETERLE,**  
Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller &c.,  
NEWARK, O. W.  
Two Doors South of the Telegraph Office—  
Watches, Clocks and every description of Jewellery, neatly repaired and warranted.  
11-17

**Mrs. DIETERLE,**  
Miller, Handle and Clock Maker. All orders  
promptly attended to.  
Newmarket, July 3, 1857. 11-17

**W. MOSLEY,**  
JEWELLER AND LAND AGENT,  
Sole Agent for the Queen's Hotel,  
Aurora, 15th May, 1855. 11-17

**J. SEXTON,**  
Watch and Clock Maker, Main Street New-  
market. All kinds of Watches and Clocks  
repaired in order, and warranted.  
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 11-32

**W. DE FOREST,**  
BUTLER and Tinsmith, "can be had at Society's  
Bazaar, open until 10 o'clock, at Thomas Nixon's,  
at the Office of the Newmarket, March 26, 1856. 11-10

**GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT,**  
Wagon, Carriage & Stagh Maker,  
MAIN STREET NEWMARKET. All orders promptly  
attended to. 11-50

**DR. BENTLEY,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,  
NEWARK, O. W.  
Office—Water Street, foot of Main Street.  
Feb 20, 1857. 11-3

**ALBION HOTEL,**  
EAST MARKET SQUARE,  
TORONTO.  
J. SMITH, Proprietor.  
Toronto, December 13, 1850. 11-45

**Newmarket Iron Foundry.**  
JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for  
past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-  
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,  
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles  
usually required in his line of business.  
A number of SUGAR KETTLES  
and STOVES, PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.  
Newmarket, February 10th 1859. 11-1

**C. Mortimer,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,  
AURORA.  
A FRESH supply of Drugs, Chemicals, Med-  
icines, &c., &c., &c.  
Aurora, March 16, 1859. 11-5

**Western Assurance Company,**  
CAPITAL \$400,000.  
J. KELLY, Agt.  
Brimleyville.  
Lloyd's P. O.  
Brimleyville, March 16, 1859. 11-5

**COMMERCIAL HOTEL**  
(Late Hay's Old Stand.)  
BY HENRY CROXON.  
HOLLAND LANDING.

THESE premises have lately been thoroughly  
renovated and refitted for the accommodation  
of guests.  
Good Stabling and a careful hostler al-  
ways in attendance.  
Holland Landing, March 16, 1859. 11-5

**"Markman's Home,"**  
BY JAS. MOOREHEAD  
HOLLAND LANDING.

THIS Hotel is now the only fitted up for the  
accommodation of guests, and attached to it is  
one of the best Public Rooms in the Village.  
JAS. MOOREHEAD.  
For the United Counties of York and Peel  
at the Court of Sessions, &c., &c., &c.  
Holland Landing, March 22, 1859. 11-5

**PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR**  
SHARON, O. W.  
February 23, 1859. 11-9

**T. Henry Ince,**  
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in  
Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.,  
S. B. — New York to London in summer and winter.  
Office—Bank Chambers, opposite the Post Office,  
Toronto, O. W.  
February 24, 1861. 11-32

**ROBERT BRODIE**  
Builder and Contractor,  
NEWMARKET.

Returning thanks for the liberal patronage hereto-  
fore conferred upon him, respectfully intimates  
that he is prepared to construct for the erection or removal of Buildings, or  
any description of work in connection with his line  
of business.  
Shop—on Water Street, Newmarket.  
Newmarket, March 24, 1859. 11-50

**MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS,**  
Full description, on hand for sale. Apply at  
the NEW ERA OFFICE.  
Newmarket, March 1859. 11-50

**GEORGE WALLACE,**  
Barber, Hairdresser,  
&c., &c., &c.

DEGS respectfully to intimate that he has retired  
from Newmarket, and opened a Shop in the  
Building formerly occupied by the New Era Print-  
ing Office, Corner of Mill and Main Streets, where  
he is prepared to wait upon all who may favor him  
with a call.  
Reapers, Binders, Knives, &c., Ground and Set  
on the shortest notice. All work warranted. A  
call respectfully solicited.  
Newmarket, July 17, 1861. 11-49

## Business Directory.

**John T. Stoken,**  
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Court of Sessions for the County of York and Peel, conveyancer, &c., &c., &c.  
Newmarket, Jan. 25, 1856. 11-51

**T. Bishop & Son,**  
BRICK-LAYERS, Plasterers and Stone Masons  
Dealers in Lime, &c., &c.  
Main Street, Newmarket, May 7, 1857. 11-14

**A. BOULBEE,**  
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer,  
&c., &c., Newmarket.  
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1857. 11-36

**D. MORE,**  
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney,  
Conveyancer, &c., &c., Office in the New Court  
House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto.  
Toronto, June 5, 1853. 11-37

**JOHN R. ONES,**  
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery,  
Conveyancer, &c., &c., Office in the New Court  
House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto.  
Toronto, June 29, 1855. 11-37

**NORTH RICHARDSON,**  
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,  
Stand, Prospect St. (Patent of Invention) Newmarket.  
Newmarket, 1855. 11-1

**INTERNATIONAL**  
Life Assurance Society of London,  
Capital—Half a Million Sterling.  
ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent.  
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. 11-41

**DR. FINE,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has  
REMOVED from his premises on (Brimley Street)  
to the new building on (Main Street), where he may  
be consulted at all hours, except when absent on  
professional business.  
Newmarket, May 14, 1856. 11-15

**DR. HACKETT,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &c.,  
NEWARK, O. W.  
Office—Water Street, foot of Main Street.  
Feb 20, 1857. 11-3

**DR. HILLARY,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &c.,  
RESIDENCE—FBI Brick House North of  
Mr. Dunn's, Aurora.  
Aurora, Oct. 11, 1859. 11-35

**E. D. ROGERS,**  
JOHN AND CARPENTER,  
In returning thanks for the liberal patronage con-  
ferred since commencing business in this place,  
would respectfully intimate that he is prepared to  
construct for the erection or removal of Buildings,  
or any description of work in connection with his  
line of business.  
Newmarket, Sept. 24, 1857. 11-33

**WILLIAM B. SULLIVAN,**  
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in  
Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c.,  
Office—No. 1, Toronto-st., second door south of  
Post Office, Toronto, C. W.  
November 4, 1858. 11-26

**Professional Notice.**  
DR. HUNTER begs leave to announce to the  
inhabitants of Newmarket, and surrounding  
country, that he has received the privilege of his pro-  
fession in all the places. Office at his Residence,  
Timothy Street.  
Consultation from 9 to 11 o'clock A.M.  
Newmarket, July 17, 1859. 11-43

**JAMES W. SEEVERS,**  
ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery,  
Conveyancer, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,  
Toronto, C. W.  
17 Office—Main Street, opposite Court House,  
August 2nd 1859. 11-25

**P. H. BULL,**  
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor  
in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.,  
Office—Peach's Buildings, No. 26, North  
Side of Adelaide Street, East of Yonge Street,  
Toronto, Oct. 11, 1859. 11-35

**S. W. HALLEN,**  
CIVIL ENGINEER,  
AND  
PROFESSOR OF LAND SURVEYING,  
Office—Newmarket, County of York.  
11-35

**Hides! Hides! Hides!**  
YH Subscribers are prepared to pay CASH for  
Hides.  
THOMAS NIXON.  
Newmarket, Dec. 5th, 1858. 11-43

**WALTER B. GEMME, M. D.,**  
Professor of the Medical Faculty, Upper Canada  
College, and one of the 11th of the officers  
of the County of York, and the  
Professor of the Medical Faculty,  
Office—Main Street, Newmarket.  
Newmarket, Dec. 5th, 1858. 11-43

**W. M. BOWDEN,**  
CARPENTER, JOINER, &c.,  
In returning thanks for the liberal patronage con-  
ferred since commencing business in this  
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Newmarket, 10th July, 1859. 11-32

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## Business Directory.

**R. B. JOY,**  
BARBER, Hair-Dresser, &c.,  
Main Street, Newmarket.  
Newmarket, November 15, 1859. 11-40

**Dr. D. E. SEYMOUR,**  
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.  
OFFICE—West side Main-st., near the New  
Era building, Newmarket, C. W.  
July 7, 1859. 11-51

**REMOVAL!**  
A Sterling Fact, and no Humbug!  
YOU HAD BETTER  
TRY IT, THERE'S NO HARM.  
JOHN WILSON, JR.  
RESPECTFULLY VIVES A CALL from  
those who have purchased  
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,  
of any description, trying every shoe before  
visiting him, as  
He will Warrant to Satisfy when all  
others fail.  
Office—on Main Street, opposite the North Amer-  
ican Hotel, NEWARK, O. W.  
Newmarket, May 25th, 1859. 11-16

**W. C. ADAMS, D. D. S.,**  
Surgeon Dentist, 29 King Street East,  
Toronto, Canada West.

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## Poetry.

**The Face that ever Wears a Smile.**  
I love the man whose open brow  
Proclaims a noble mind;  
I love the man whose eyes are clear  
And full of honest light;  
That feels for human woes and joys,  
And pities each one's fate;  
That ever wears a smile  
That ever wears a smile!

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**The Face that ever Wears a Smile.**  
I love the man whose open brow  
Proclaims a noble mind;  
I love the man whose eyes are clear  
And full of honest light;  
That feels for human woes and joys,  
And pities each one's fate;  
That ever wears a smile  
That ever wears a smile!

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New Era—John Graham.  
Port Reporter—R. Boyd & Bro.  
Money to Loan—W. H. Beatty.  
Millinery—R. W. Brown.  
Cherry—A. A. H. Beall.  
Card—S. M. Jarvis.  
List of Letters—A. A. H. Beall.  
List of Letters—A. A. H. Beall.

#### New Advertisements.

Trails—W. H. Beatty.  
Mowing—W. H. Beatty.  
Mowing—W. H. Beatty.  
Mowing—W. H. Beatty.  
Mowing—W. H. Beatty.  
Mowing—W. H. Beatty.  
Mowing—W. H. Beatty.  
Mowing—W. H. Beatty.

#### The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, April 6, 1861.

#### General Summary.

According to the return made by the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works, the expenses incurred by the Government during the recent visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, amounts to the sum \$234,962.75.

Mr. McMillen has introduced a bill to fix the rate of interest in Upper Canada, at eight per cent per annum. Any violation of this Act shall be deemed a misdemeanor and the offender subject to a fine of \$100. It is doubtful whether it will pass.

A meeting of the Village Council takes place on Monday evening next, when we hope the Town Hall Committee will be prepared to report, so that in case the election should be in its favor the building may be so far completed as to be used by the Agricultural Society next fall and thereby save the usual annual expense attending the construction of a temporary building.

Some person signing himself "X. Y. Z." sends us a circular, forgetting to pay the postage, to inform us he is "in possession of a valuable receipt for making colored printing ink," which he is willing to sell "per return of mail on the receipt of one dollar." If the business was legitimate, the issue of the circular could have no good reason for withholding his name; and neglecting to pay his postage furnishes sufficient evidence that it is some "Yankee humbug." County Printers will find in the Printer's Guide, the English edition just as good receipts as they can wish, together with much other valuable information, for the same money.

#### The Town Line West.

During the past year but little has been done towards the final completion of the Town Line Road, leading from this Village to the "Two Oak Trees;" its importance, however, both to the farming community beyond and along the route, and the mercantile interests of this place, is none the less. Already the citizens of Newmarket have spent a large sum upon the road, and the question arises—shall we allow hundreds of hard dollars to be thrown away, without receiving the slightest return? or shall we make another effort to complete the undertaking, and thus open up to our village the natural outlet of the surplus products of a large tract of fertile land and secure the trade of an influential and wealthy community? The road with but little expense, could be made passable to the waters of the West Branch. At this point, the line divides two Counties and thus becomes a County Road: the matter therefore, is in the hands of the people—they have the right to demand the Counties to open the same. Let us, as a community, take up the subject as knowing and understanding our rights, and bring its importance and necessity prominently before the Counties' Council at its next session in June. This section of the country has been taxed for the benefit of the frontier Townships and City of Toronto repeatedly—surely it is now our time to receive some slight advantage.

But while all admit the desirability of the undertaking, it requires individual effort to push the matter to successful completion. Some one must take the lead and decide upon the necessary course of action to pursue. We would, therefore, advise the Village Council to undertake the work; or appoint a committee of a few prominent citizens, with power to do what they conceive to be necessary, in order that the whole history, past, present, and future, together with its importance and advantages, both to the County as well as individuals, be brought before the ensuing session of the Counties Council. We do not want to see the funds of the Corporation applied towards opening up this road, because our citizens have already advanced large sums for this purpose; and as the County is likely to be largely benefited by the increased value of taxable property, the County should lend an assisting hand. We hope our Council will take this matter up next Monday evening, so that in case it is decided to circulate petitions there may be plenty of time to get them largely signed.

#### Another Feudal Draw.

In abolishing the Seigneurial Tenures, the Legislature considered, by appointing Commissioners to estimate the losses suffered by owners of Fiefs and Seigniories, that all matters relating thereto would be withdrawn from Parliament quite as much as the settlement of the Clergy Reserve Question abolished all connection between Church and State in Upper Canada. But in this case, it appears both the Legislature and the people generally are to be disappointed.

The Seigniors in the Lower Province, not satisfied with the immense drain already made upon western resources to settle and pay off these feudal claims, not satisfied with the thousands of dollars extracted from the public chest, over and above the estimated cost, by authority of the aforesaid Commissioners—withstanding every possible and conceivable claim they could trump up was settled by these governmental commissioners; Hon. Mr. De La Terriere has concocted a new demand on behalf of the Seigniors, and introduced a Bill to provide that in case any Seignior who considers the

building of "grist mills moved by water, by wind or by steam," as injurious to him "may apply to the Government of this Province for the purpose of obtaining from the said Government indemnity."

This caps the climax: Government bought farms for Lower Canada Seigniors, and now if any of them should turn millers, and carry on a business in opposition to these already in many cases over-paid Seigniors, they want the opportunity for a new claim upon the Government. Hon. Mr. De La Terriere has certainly immortalized himself; yet, why find fault, it is part and parcel of our present system. Upper Canada is united to feudalism and foggyism; and so long as the existing Union continues, just so long will Hon. gentlemen like Mr. De La Terriere introduce buncombe bills to decolve the habitants of Lower Canada or abstract the hard earnings from the pockets of Western farmers. A thorough change in the system of government must be made—a change that will compel the Eastern province to pay for its own expenses and remove from the arena of Parliament, matters of a local nature altogether.

#### Mr. J. B. Hogan.

For many months the fate of the gentleman whose name heads this article has been enveloped in mystery; and although the general impression prevailed that he had met his death by foul means, yet nothing authentic was ascertained until the body was discovered, during Saturday afternoon last, floating in the Don. We have not room for the lengthened evidence given at the inquest; but in summing up on the whole case, the Leader says:—

"The evidence given established beyond the shadow of a doubt the identity of the body as that of Mr. Hogan; but no testimony whatever was elicited on which to ground a belief as to the mode of his death, whether by violent means, or otherwise. The length of time which elapsed between his disappearance and the recovery of his remains makes it extremely difficult to discover a clue to the mystery, yet the authorities are not without hope that the efforts to unravel it will be crowned with some success. This hope is based on certain information which has been received, but which it would be injudicious to make public at the present moment. In common with all our citizens, we earnestly trust that every obscurity enveloping the case will be cleared away, and that the parties guilty of his murder will be brought to a speedy punishment."

#### Municipal Matters.

Hon. Mr. Alexander's Bill, amending the Municipal Act, is as follows:—

In case of an equality of Votes on the election of a Reeve, or of a Deputy Reeve, under the provisions of the said Section, then, of those present, the member who has been assessed for the highest amount on the last Revised Assessment Roll of the Town, or Incorporated Village, or Township, as the case may be, shall have a second and casting vote.

Mr. Gowan has also introduced a Bill to amend the same act to disqualify certain functionaries from being Municipal Councillors. The following is the only clause it contains:—

At, from, and after the thirty-first day of December, 1861, all Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs, all Clerks of the Peace, all County Crown Attorneys, and all Clerks and Bailiffs of Division Courts, shall be disqualified to be Members of any Municipal Council in Upper Canada, and any election of any of the Officers hereinbefore named, as a member of any such Council, shall be null and void.

#### The Inspector's Report.

As the Inspector's Report, presented at the last meeting of the Village Council, has been the subject of no little gossip, as well as misrepresentation, we give the document in full below:—

To the Reeve and Municipal Council of the Village of Newmarket.

GENTLEMEN.—In compliance with a resolution passed at your last meeting, authorizing me to inspect and make the necessary enquiries whether all persons that had applied for license to sell spirituous liquors had taken their oath, I beg to report:—

"That I made the necessary enquiries and found that none of the Tavern Keepers have taken their License, except Mr. Forsyth. I would further state that all the Shops that applied for license have taken their oath.

In reference to G. Bell, who at your last meeting, laid before you a Petition and certificate of character, signed by thirty ratepayers, setting forth that he had all the accommodation for a tavern that the law required; and that he had a good moral character; notwithstanding many claims upon that petition are among the most respectable of our citizens—yet I believe that they signed that petition without duly considering the matter, or the importance of what they were doing. I find, upon inspection, that he has not the accommodation required by law.

ROBERT WALLIS, Inspector.

March 23, 1861.

#### Correspondence.

We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

For the New Era.

#### Protestation.

Friends and Patrons.—Our sin was, and is, irrespective of men or matters, in the beginning and ending of our secular calling, if prospered, purely selfish and for distribution of public benefit, usefulness and peace, being my duty to defend the truth, as a responsible creature of God's mercy or wrath, against maligning and exaggerated reports. Delusive dream I and we most deluded, if living under the atrocious set forth; if so, notwithstanding it is I. We deny gifted influence should by the Truth, while our consciences are open to witness before all men, the object of our mission as unto all things—deploring in the meantime much imbecility of mind, causing inconsistency in duty and practice thereby. Why so blind as not to see what shall be the end of all men, and know that every secret will be brought into judgement? I also, owing the want of many christian graces in many respects, we disdain and fear the thought of making lying attestation—skill in business, or piety, to dissuade selfish policy. A wful presumption! Christians, where are our spirit of love and charity?—the witness we are the children of light. Does the spirit of the world witness with ours, that we are such? We feel as sensitive and indignant at the re-

proach of our profession as many, and said, in beginning business, doing justice—loving mercy and walking humbly with my God, all about, of a temporal kind, be sacrificed, for we know having all things seen to best of, are but a feather in the balance with things eternal. We know and feel ourselves, with out a Mediator, lost, and without hope, knowing the fallibility of human nature, rejoice in His merit to save. "Though we may be called fools, bigots, and fanatics—what to Him saying 'Depart, I know you not.' " Though despised, persecuted of the world; claiming no stronger hold than we can loose with a smile at God's call, and say "Father forgive, for they know not what they do?" give hope. We have an intercessor. "Do not be deceived; our judge is impartial: His eyes are upon all the ways of men." I shall not go unpunished for every sin not confessed and forgiven. "We shall not seek justification of man but submission to the truth in all things." We dare not do eye-service as men-pleasers. The fear of men bringeth a snare; the love of money being the root of all evil, if we cannot inherit the smiles of our Great Benefactor in our occupation.

Farwell, vain world, adieu, adieu,  
Unloose thy chains and let me go.  
Your humble friend in faith,  
B. W.

King, April 2, 1861.

#### Parliamentary.

##### Legislative Council.

QUENOW, March 26.

After routine business, bills were introduced to amend the Act providing for the number of Licenses to be issued for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Bill further to increase the capital stock of the Peoples' Bank.

Bill to amend the law relating to the issue of Shop and Tavern Licenses in cities.

Bill to amend the 16th sub-section of the Upper Canada Common School Act.

Bill to provide for the general adoption of the practice of Vaccination.

Bill to make lawful provision for the action of Directors of Banks, Railway and Insurance Companies.

Bill for the amendment of the law relating to Dower.

Bill to amend the law respecting the assignment of property in Upper Canada.

Bill confirming the re-act of part of the Township of Goderich.

Hon. Mr. Moore gave notice of a motion affirming the principle, that the accountability of the Executive can only be constitutionally enforced by a vote in the Legislative Assembly.

On motion of hon. Mr. Merritt, a select committee was appointed to enquire into the causes which have occasioned the division of the trade of the West through the United States, by way of the Hudson and port of New York, and to submit for the consideration of this House, the best means of regaining it through its original and natural channel, the St. Lawrence, by the port of Quebec.

Hon. Mr. Patton's bill to provide for the rendition of verdicts in civil cases, although the Jury may not be unanimous, was passed through the Committee, and then read a third time and passed.

The married women's Life Insurance Bill and Assignment of Dower Bill were read a second time.

The House adjourned at five o'clock.

QUEENOW, March 28.

The House met at three o'clock.

The Bill to restrain municipalities from issuing debentures beyond a certain amount and for other purposes, was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald gave notice that on Thursday the 14th April, he would move the following resolution:—

"That the Legislative Council as now constituted, is at once an expression of the popular will and as a check to hasty legislation and the improper exercise of Executive power; or that its dignity, independence and influence would be greatly promoted, and its authority with the country increased, if all persons holding offices of employment under the Crown were excluded therefrom."

It being Holy Thursday, on motion of Hon. Mr. LaTerriere the Orders of the Day were discharged, and the House adjourned.

#### House of Assembly.

QUEENOW, TUESDAY, April 2, 1861.

The House met to-day at three o'clock after the Easter recess.

After the routine business.

Bills were introduced by private members to repeal certain exemptions from seizure in execution, as far as relates to Lower Canada; to amend the law respecting Jurors and Juries in Upper Canada; to amend the Assessment Law of Upper Canada, relating to Sessions of the Peace in Upper Canada.

In reply to questions.

Ministers stated that an advance had been made to the Grand Trunk Company, in pursuance of a vote of the House, that no change was proposed in the tariff, except in reference to the article of hay; that the use of steam tugs on the Welland Canal was under consideration, but was not likely, from unavoidable circumstances, to be introduced this year; and that the improvement of the navigation of the Gulf of St. Lawrence was engaging the attention of the Government.

Bills were introduced by members of the Government—to provide against fraudulent invoices; to reduce the quorum of the Upper Canada Court of Appeal from 7 to 5 members; to amend the law relating to the unlawful Administration of Poison; to amend the Act respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Felons from the United States of America.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald gave notice that on Friday next, he would introduce a Bill for the Administration of Bankrupt Estates in Upper Canada.

Atty. Gen. Cartier moved the appointment of a Committee to strike Standing Committees, the members to be the same as last year, with the exception of Messrs. McDougall and Dufresne as substitutes for Messrs. Brown and Turcotte, detained by illness.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. Dorian moved the House into Committee of the Whole at some future day on resolutions to assess the Bar of Lower Canada for the publication of law reports. He said the object was to place the publication on the same footing as the law reports of Upper Canada, and relieve the public revenue from the annual charge of five or six hundred dollars.

Atty. Gen. Cartier objected to the resolutions. They could not be entertained without a petition from the Bar.

The Speaker ruled out the objection and the motion was carried.

Mr. McDougall moved for a return of all correspondence in the Anderson case.

Atty. Gen. Cartier objected to producing the Attorney General's report on the case, because it was of a confidential nature.

Hon. Mr. Sicotte said the motion did not ask for this.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald, during the discussion, consented to the motion.

Mr. McDougall moved for the production of the Census returns of population to the latest dates received.

Hon. Mr. Sherwood said the returns as sent in had to be examined, and reported on, but he had no objection to sending them down, from time to time, as they were got ready.

Mr. Langens moved for the correspondence between the Canadian and Imperial Governments, or the British Minister at Washington relative to the working, repeal or amendment of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Hon. Mr. Galt said there was no such correspondence.

Mr. McGee thought it was extraordinary that there was no correspondence on a subject which had created great agitation in the adjoining States.

After a few words from Mr. Duckin the motion was withdrawn, and the House adjourned at six o'clock.

#### Foreign and Colonial.

##### Arrival of the Africa.

The Times of the Confederate States' Loan—Details of the Surrender of Messina—Excitement at Warsaw Unabated—Death of the Duchess of Kent.

New York, March 31.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool on the 17th, arrived this morning, bringing \$11,000 in specie.

The Saxonia arrived on the 14th. Parliamentary news unimportant.

Government despatches from the British Consul at Warsaw confirmed the published accounts.

Mr. Gladstone had promised to introduce the Budget on the 17th of April.

The Duchess of Kent, mother of the Queen, is dangerously ill.

The London Times asks where the Confederate States are to negotiate the proposed loan, seeing that one-fifth of their population is pledged to repudiation, and says that President Davis is a man who laughed at the dupes in the Mississippi brands.

The reduction of discount by the Bank of France produced a good effect in the money markets of Paris and London.

Rentes advanced to 88 3/4.

The Corps Legislatif continued to debate on the address. The independent member strongly advocated the liberal amendments already published, but the first two paragraphs have been omitted without amendments.

Details of the surrender of the citadel of Messina show that it was unconditional, after four days firing. Over 5,000 men were taken prisoners and 300 cannons. Civitella del Tronto is not able to resist much longer.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies unanimously approve of the assumption of the title of the Kingdom of Italy.

Warsaw continued apparently tranquil, but late advices say the excitement is unabated.

A Polish deputaion said they accepted the Emperor's receipts but were far from being satisfied.

Calcutta and China mails would hardly reach England in season to go forward by the Africa.

Late Calcutta telegrams report improvements in imports.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Paris conference agreed to extend the occupation of Syria till the 6th of June.

The corps legislatif adopted the first ten paragraphs of the address.

The English steamer left Constantinople for Galatz, and took provisional possession of the arms landed from the Sardinia vessels and seized by Turkey.

PARIS, Saturday.

In the Corps Legislatif it was intimated that it might become necessary to fix a later day than the 1st of October for the execution of the treaty of commerce with England, in which case the Chamber of Deputies would be called upon to decide in the matter.

Count Reichberg has arrived at Paris.

LIVERPOOL, March 16th A. M.

BREADSTUFFS.

Richardson, Spence & Co. and others report corn generally firm. Flour quiet at former rates, say 28s to 31s. Wheat sold only to a moderate extent, at full prices of Tuesday; red 11s 3d to 12s; white 12s 6d to 13s 6d. Corn in fair request and in some cases a shade dearer; mixed 37s to 37s 6d; yellow 38s 6d; white 38s to 39s.

Arrival of the New York.

SANDY HOOK, 2 10 A. M., April 2.

The steamship New York from Southampton on the 20th, is passing this point. Her dates are three days later than per steam or Africa, and one day later than per steam or Borussia.

LATEST.

PARIS, Tuesday Evening.

Conference assembled to-day to sign a convention prolonging the French occupation of Syria to June 5th.

The Convention was signed by all the Powers.

ROME, March 19.

In the Consistory held yesterday the Pope declared that he would have granted the concessions advised by the Catholic Sovereigns, but he could not receive the counsels or unjust demands of the usurping Government.

NAPLES, March 18.

Civitella del Tronto capitulated yesterday evening before the orders from Francis II. reached there to surrender.

To-day the garrison saluted the proclamation to the Kingdom of Italy. This city and the provinces are tranquil.

A despatch to the Times, dated Naples 19th, says that all the councillors were dismissed.

The Council of Lieutenantcy is dissolved. Directors will be appointed in a more direct communication with Turin.

There will be a Piedmontese Director of Finance.

This morning a grand imposing fete was held in honor of Garibaldi.

All is tranquil.

Civitella del Tronto refused still to surrender.

VIENNA, Wednesday.

The whole of Hungary is in a state of revolution, supported by the Montenegro.

The fighting is general. Several Turkish villages on the frontier have been reduced to ashes.

NEW YORK, April 2.

The Borussia arrived this morning with dates of the 19th of April.

The London Times, in referring to President Lincoln's inaugural, says his expressions are studiously cautious, but really amount to the fact that he will recapture the forts, citadels, &c.

rious towns of Venezuela, on the anniversary of the birthday of Victor Emmanuel.

No military were under arms at Palermo; but no collision occurred.

The French government contemplates raising \$12,000,000 on five per cent bonds.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, March 20.

Breadstuffs are quiet but steady.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour quiet but steady at 29s 6d to 30s. Wheat quiet and steady; Red 11s 6d to 13s; White 13s to 14s 6d; Red 11s 6d to 13s; White 13s to 14s 6d; Yellow 38s to 39s 6d; White 38s 6d to 39s. Provisions generally quiet.

Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, April 3.

The steamship America, from Liverpool on the morning of the 23rd, and Queenstown on the 24th, arrived at this port this morning.

The French Corps Legislatif had rejected the amendment to the Emperor's address, in favor of the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, and finally adopted the whole address by a vote of 218 in favour, to 13 against it.

The new steamship Hibernia, of the Galway line, will require further strengthening before putting to sea, and the steamship Columbia is expected to take her place, leaving Galway for St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 27th.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Breadstuffs and provisions quiet. Consols closed at 91 1/4.

The America has \$27,000 in specie.

There will be no steamer on the Galway line from Galway till April 10th.

United States News.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

The New York Herald's correspondent says the government has finally determined to abandon Fort Sumpter as soon as a vessel to take Anderson's command can reach Charleston harbor. At the last accounts the garrison had only supplies for a few days.

WASHINGTON, April 2nd.—The commissioners from the Southern Confederacy disbelieve the rumors relative to the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and have so advised their Government at Montgomery.

The Times' correspondent states that the Administration is pressed with great earnestness by the North-west, to reinforce Fort Sumpter at any cost.

The World's Washington despatch states that the new Minister to Belgium took out explicit instructions to aid our foreign ministers regarding the policy of the Administration towards the Confederate States, and a protest to the European Governments against the recognition of those States.

The Herald's Washington despatch says three companies of artillery left in the Patent to-day with sealed orders.

The troops on board the Brooklyn were for the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and were doubtless landed some days ago.

CHARLESTON, April 3.—The Convention in secret session discussing the new Constitution, which will doubtless be ratified, on Wednesday, by a large majority.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—Texas advices state that Col. Ford is reliably informed from Motomoras, that Gen. Aguirre, with 30,000 Mexicans, was sixty miles off, and marching on Brownsville. Ampudia had despatched expresses with placards and hand-bills, announcing that Texas rightly belonged to Mexico, and that she had no longer the support of the Federal Government, and now is the time to take her. Reinforcements in larger numbers were coming to him.

A Curious Charge of Conspiracy.

(Abstract from the Bradford Chronicle.)

This was an action brought by Roderick McKay, against Wilson Stoddard, Edward Stoddard, Henry Hugh Stoddard, Silas Rogers and Isaac Baker Rogers, for conspiracy to deprive the said Roderick McKay of his municipal election held in the Village of Bradford, County of Simcoe, on the 17th day of January, 1861, by administering to him while in Hamilton's tavern some drug or drugs, mixed in beer, thereby depriving him of his senses, and while in that state removing him to Toronto, a distance of seventeen miles from Bradford.

There were several witnesses examined; they all swore that McKay had been drinking with defendants on the night in question. McKay testified that he was for six or seven weeks after the 17th of January unable to get out of bed, and that he had a bad pain which Dr. Morton thought was the effects of laudanum which he had taken during the time he was under medical treatment.

Mr. Hanton, the tavern keeper, swore that no drugs were put in the beer while he was serving before it was handed to the parties.

Dr. Morton testified he knew nothing of Roderick McKay's removal from Bradford.

He saw him when he returned on the Tuesday. He looked heavy and stupid, like a man who had lost his rest, or been under the influence of liquor. He could not say that he had been drugged; the symptoms were not conclusive.







